

The Weekly Expositor

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YALE, MICE

Edison says that women have more sense about machinery in one minute than most men have in their whole lifetime. And yet every married man thinks his wife doesn't know how to run a watch.

An inventor in New York asserts that he has a device which will enable ships to cross the Atlantic in three and a half days. Such things have been heard of before, but have never passed out well on practical application. Such a rate of speed would hardly allow a man to get seasick.

The French schools in New York city, which have been supported in part by subsidies given by the French government and the city of Paris, are in financial straits because of the withdrawal of these gifts and will have to cease operations, probably. Not many of the pupils cared to remain French, and the thing didn't pay the government of Gaul.

MARYLAND has a sect numbering 2,000 whose principal claim to individuality is that members believe, and state vociferously, that they live without sinning. Neighbors, who have observed the sect with some care, believe that it labors under error. People who do not sin in any particular are so scattered among the asylums of the country that 2,000 of them could hardly be together in Maryland.

ONE of the first things to be considered by the aspiring young man who is ambitious to obtain a college training and must depend largely upon his own efforts is health. If he has a fair degree of physical endurance, together with tact and persistence, he can accomplish a college education as easily as he can learn a business. But he must be willing to make sacrifices and must have perseverance.

The Boston Journal takes the death of four persons in one house in New Hampshire, supposed to have been caused by contaminated well water, as a text for a sermon on the farmhouse well. The sermon is pertinent and ought to be heeded. The only thing to wonder at is that a larger number of deaths are not due to this cause. Farm wells are generally noted for their convenience and not for their healthfulness.

Wood fibre is now almost universally used to more or less extent in paper manufacture. A paper is obtained from it in most respects good enough for the temporary use that is made of newspapers, but its texture does not resist tearing as the rag material which was practically the only basis of papers in the earlier days used to do. It is a mistake to suppose that wood fibre is found only in the cheaper papers. It enters into the composition of the best quality as well as nowadays.

The Chicago river is, metaphorically speaking, between the devil and the deep sea. Since the United States government declared it navigable water the city solons refuse to pay for dredging it, rightly enough claiming that the cost of the work should come out of the national river and harbor appropriation. The government doesn't seem disposed to look after its self-claimed protegee, and hence the turgid stream is filling up and will soon be impassable to large craft. Meanwhile as a sanitary nuisance the river remains the same old howling success as of yore.

THERE is a point at which the duty a lawyer owes his client comes into conflict with the obligation which every citizen must acknowledge to society and to the principles of right and morality embodied in the law itself. No attorney may bribe a juror, suborn a perjurer, or send an innocent person to jail to save his client, without himself becoming a criminal. It is an interesting question, therefore, how far a lawyer may properly go in staving off and finally preventing the trial of a person whose escape from a court hearing would have the effect upon the community of a miscarriage of justice.

AN Alabama man, it is well known, together with his horse, was killed, and the man, two days having elapsed, was becoming tired of associating with the remains. Happily buzzards came to the feast, and the prisoner, grabbing the legs of several, said "shoo" in a persuasive way. They winged with him to the surface and high into the air, but he released them, one by one, and so came down quietly, avoiding any embarrassing kerplunk. Those who are inclined to doubt the story are of course at liberty to do so, but "truth lies at the bottom of a well," and a man two days in the midst of it ought to be actually saturated with it.

THE stern ideas of household discipline possessed by the khan of Khelat deprived him of five wives by a summary edict that deprived them of their forefathers passed through in their struggle for liberty. However wise men of the nation were assembled in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, discussing ways and means to throw off the oppressive yoke of tyrants and how, on the Fourth of July, 1776, they signed the Declaration of Independence; how the little son of the keeper of the building ran to the opening of the belfry and cried to his father who with the bell rope in hand had been awaiting the signal and how

MICHIGAN BUILDING.

THE WOLVERINES' BUILDING DEDICATED.

The Building a Seat and Comfortable One and the Exhibits do Honor to the State-Gov. Rich Presented With the Golden Key.

The dedication of the Michigan building at the World's Fair was attended by a cold wind and a disagreeable rain which made the pine wood fires in the grates the rendezvous for the visitors before and after the ceremonies.

The gale from the north, the chill in the atmosphere, the dampness and the mud did not deter the Michigan people from attending the dedication of their building. Over 300 ladies and gentlemen from the state were in attendance and were most heartily welcomed by President Weston, Commissioner White, Flynn and Belden and Secretary Stephens. The commissioners were much complimented on the style and architecture of the building, and its interior arrangements. In comparison with the buildings of other states, it will stand the test of examination. There is probably not one on the grounds so well adapted to the uses of a general assembly home as is the Michigan building. A band of music from Lansing was in attendance and added by their excellent playing to the pleasures of the day.

The audience assembled in the main room of the building were called to order, and Commissioner White presented Commissioner Weston, president of the Michigan board of managers.

President Weston made a very pretty speech in which he spoke of the degradation of labor in ancient times and of the wonderful progress of the farmer and the workingman and of the progress of the world. International exhibits alone show at one view this constant improvement and modern progress made such expositions possible. This World's Fair is a gigantic example, illustrating the era of economics. Michigan now joins in the grand march of nations toward universal unity and peaceful fields, to be cultivated and harvested by the brotherhood of man under the blessings of a higher civilization.

In conclusion President Weston said: "Charged by the state to erect in Jackson Park, a suitable building to be used by the citizens of Michigan as a home and headquarters during their participation in the World's Columbian Exposition, the state World's Fair board has performed the work assigned and in its behalf I deliver to you, as the state's chief executive, this key to the completed edifice."

At this point Mr. Weston turned to Gov. Rich and presented him with a golden key to the building. The key had a large plate attached to it which contained the inscription, "Delivered to Gov. John T. Rich by L. M. Weston, president of the board of managers, April 29, 1893." The reverse side contained the names of the Michigan managers, a picture of the building and the coat of arms of the state.

Gov. Rich, in accepting the keys, said: "I think this key is given to me so that the people of Michigan will not be looked out of this building during the next six months. Michigan is to take a very prominent part in this—the greatest and grandest exhibition that has ever been heard of. I do not think our state will be very far behind other states or even other countries in manufactures, and I know she will be near the front, if not at the very front, in her exhibits of fruits and minerals, while for forestry she cannot be beaten. It seems like extravagance to spend the amount of money necessary to erect such a building as this in view of the fact that it will stand here only a few short months, but then we have the assurance that we, as Michigan people, have a home here among the states and nations. It is quite likely that one in every ten of our citizens will come to Chicago this summer, and it is fit and proper that they should have a home to come to."

There were addresses also by President Angell of the University, Lieutenant-Governor Giddings, Speaker Tamm and Gen. Alger, all pertinent to the occasion and all well received, and an appropriate poem by S. B. McCracken. After the ceremonies a lunch was participated in by about 400 guests and in the evening Gov. Rich gave a reception with music by the Lansing band.

The Michigan building compares favorably with those of sister states. The location is good—at the intersection of two of the finest avenues. It has a ground area of 100x140 feet, is three stories in height and is intended mainly as a comfortable and convenient home for Michigan visitors. The first floor is devoted to the use of visitors; the second contains three large exhibit rooms, one of which will be arranged for meetings, lectures, concerts for social entertainments. The third floor is arranged for sleeping-rooms for employees. The gentlemen's reception-room; 48x37 feet, on the first floor, is finished and decorated by the city of Saginaw at an expense of \$5,000, and the gentlemen's reading-room, size 26x34 feet, on the same floor, is finished by the city of Muskegon at a cost of about \$4,500. The ladies' parlor, size 33x42 feet, also on the principal floor, is fitted and furnished by the city of Grand Rapids at an approximate outlay of not less than \$10,000.

The exhibits in the state building do the state full justice and a brief description could not convey an adequate idea of their appearance. Suffice to say that no citizen of Michigan can feel that the commissioners have been lax in their duties to the state.

OLD LIBERTY BELL.

The Beloved Bell of the Revolution Welcomed at the World's Fair.

Who cannot remember the patriotic thrill which pervaded their bosom when in their school days they read of the trying times our forefathers passed through in their struggle for liberty. How the wise men of the nation were assembled in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, discussing ways and means to throw off the oppressive yoke of tyrants and how, on the Fourth of July, 1776, they signed the Declaration of Independence; how the little son of the keeper of the building ran to the opening of the belfry and cried to his father who with the bell rope in hand had been awaiting the signal and how

when the boy cried "Ring, father! Ring!" the old bell pealed forth glorious tidings of liberty which echoed around the world, is now and ever will be ringing down the ages of time as the grandest music of the world.

This old bell—silent and voiceless now, with a huge rent in its side—is one of the most beloved and honored relics of the nation and the reception tendered its advent in the World's Fair city was fitting to its position of honor and loyal veneration.

When the bell was removed from the train it was placed on a beautiful float hauled by six splendid horses and guarded by six stalwart Philadelphia policemen who have been its constant guard since leaving that city. The procession was formed to escort the old bell to the exposition as follows: A platoon of mounted police in the van; then the float and the bell; the resplendent Chicago Hussars in their brilliant gold-trimmed uniforms and splendidly mounted; governor of Illinois; mayor of Chicago; mayor and city officials of Philadelphia; World's Fair officials; numerous civic societies in carriages. Along the line of march the streets were thronged, the sidewalks packed from edge to edge and every window filled with people. The public schools closed and at numerous places the children were gathered by hundreds. As the gaily decorated float came by their voices rose in cheers and songs to greet it, and the air above them was a tossing sea of red, white and blue. The enthusiasm was perhaps greatest at the Lexington Hotel, where President Cleveland greeted the bell.

On the arrival of the bell at the Pennsylvania building in Jackson Park, Mayor Stuart, of Philadelphia, delivered a short address, turning the bell over to the temporary care of Chicago and of the World's Fair officials. Mayor Harrison responded in a short speech of acceptance on behalf of the city of Chicago, and President Palmer of the World's Fair national commission, spoke for the Columbus Exposition. President Higginbotham of the local World's Fair directory replied for himself and his colleagues. A prayer and benediction by Rev. William White Wilson closed the exercises.

COLUMBUS' DESCENDANT.

The Duke of Veragua's Advent at Chicago a Great Event.

Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of this New World, could not have received a more enthusiastic welcome than did his own family flesh and blood in the person of his descendant—Duke of Veragua—when he reached Chicago. This distinguished Spaniard and his suite are truly the guest of 44,000,000 people. President Palmer, of the National Columbian commission, and the reception committee welcomed the duke for the thousands assembled to do him honor. President Palmer said: "We are a commercial people, perhaps a very practical people, but there is still sentiment enough in our hearts to swell our bosoms with pride on this occasion which permits us to receive the honored representative and descendant of that man who gave to the Old World a 'New World,' and to the western hemisphere its higher civilization. You have a nation for your host and 44,000,000 of people for your humble servant." [Applause.]

The duke made brief response of thanks for the cordial welcome and the party was escorted to the Auditorium in grand style by many distinguished citizens and officials. The hotel in which the duke is to make his temporary home was profusely decorated with plants, flowers and the flags of the United States and Spain. Mayor Harrison and a committee of city officials called upon the duke and presented him with a costly casket. Within the casket were a series of welcomes handsomely engrossed and illuminated on parchment and a set of silver keys, typifying the freedom of the city. The duke of Veragua expressed his gratitude in a few well chosen words and the ceremony was over.

FOR THE WOMEN.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Drives the Gold Nail in the Woman's Building.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers, wielded the solid hammer that sent the nail of gold home, and is so doing she made the finishing stroke on the beautiful white palace, which is the pride of American women from one end of the country to the other. The exercises began with the presentation of the Florida flag, followed by the presentations of the Connecticut room, Kentucky, California, Cincinnati and New York rooms in the order named, then the presentation of the Knapp flag, after which the nail was driven home. The swinging martial chorus of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" brought the meeting to a close. The hundreds of ladies present sang the grand old battle song with a vim and earnestness.

The golden nail which marks the completion of the Woman's building at the Exposition, required several weeks of constant work to make. It is composed of gold, silver and copper, and a Montana sapphire is set in the upper portion of the shield which is attached to the nail near the head. The nail itself is pure copper, silver and unlacquered gold and rests in a slide back of the coat of arms and shield of Montana, which is in the form of a brooch. The shield is a perfect model of the Montana state seal. The nail was immediately withdrawn and presented to Mrs. Palmer.

Stole Columbus' Ashes.

An attempt was made to steal the ashes of Columbus. Since its arrival at the World's Fair the golden bound urn has been viewed by thousands and one of the visitors secreted himself somewhere in the room until night. Janitor Dunne before retiring started for a drink of water. Upon reaching the corridor he heard a slight noise in room K and went there to investigate. When he reached the open door he saw a man walk from the Columbus urn to the window. As the unknown man thrust the urn beneath his coat and toward his pocket, Janitor Dunne shouted, "Drop that!" The thief did not drop the urn but made a rush for the door. Before he reached it Dunne seized him and together the two men rolled upon the floor. The urn was dropped during the conflict. The men fought vigorously for the mastery for several minutes, but finally the thief, loosened from the janitor's grip, jumped to his feet bounded out of the door and made his escape. But he left the little box of sacred ashes behind.

WILD WESTERN WINDS.

SEVERAL OKLAHOMA TOWNS DEPOPULATED.

By Cyclones Which Kill at Least 92 People—Two Cyclones, Hailstorm and Driving Rain.

Two distinct cyclones, a terrible hailstorm and a waterspout combined to wreak awful destruction in the newly-built town of Oklahoma. It is reported that 62 human lives were sacrificed. It is positive that 40 were killed while several were fatally and scores seriously injured. The damage to property is incalculable.

The brunt of the storm was laid upon the prosperous little town of Norman, on the Santa Fe railroad about 20 miles south of Oklahoma City. At that point 31 people were killed, dozens injured and the town almost completely destroyed. Oklahoma City responded nobly, and the mayor and principal citizens organized a relief corps and went to the scene of destruction. Further on the towns of Downs and Kookuk Falls fared but little better. The towns were nearly devastated and scores of people injured fatally, though the loss of lives here will not be as serious as at Norman. The house of J. O'Connor, near Moore, was destroyed and O'Connor and his wife and three children and five neighbors who had sought shelter in the building were crushed to death. The frame house of John Banks was torn to pieces and he was killed while others of his family of six were badly injured, three of the children and Mrs. Banks fatally. The home of Henry Dyer was demolished. West of Norman eight houses were demolished and five people badly injured. East of the stricken town two men and two women were killed. Around Norman, after the cyclone, a fearful hailstorm started in and after it a violent rainstorm. Help from neighboring towns soon arrived and before nightfall something like comfort was provided. In Payne county, 50 miles north and near the territory line, a waterspout struck about the same time as did the cyclone, and although it is known that several houses were swept away, it is not known whether or not any lives were lost.

SEVEN KILLED IN A WRECK.

A Heavy Train on a Down Grade Dashed Into Cars Loaded With Stone.

A frightful wreck occurred on the Somerset & Cambria road to the quarries of the Somerset Stone company, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. The grade is steep, being about 150 feet to the mile. In coming down, the train composed of an engine with two cars loaded with large block stone in the rear, became unmanageable and dashed down the grade at a tremendous rate of speed.

On the engine were Engineer Neff, his little son Russell, and a farmer, John E. Pile, with his wife and daughter, while on the cars were some 29 laborers returning from the day's work. At the foot of the grade were standing a number of cars loaded with stone. Into these the runaway train dashed with fearful velocity.

The engine and cars were thrown from the track and Pile, his wife and daughter were buried under the former. When taken out they were dead. Engineer Neff and his son were severely scalded, the latter fatally. A number of the laborers jumped from the train before the crash came. Those who stayed on were buried in the wreck. Seven dead bodies have been taken from the wreck.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.	
Cattle—Good to choice.	\$4 25 to \$4 75
Hogs—Common.	7 45 to 7 70
Lamb—Common.	4 30 to 6 00
Wheat—Red spot No. 2.	69 75 to 70 00
Wheat—No. 2 red.	68 75 to 69 00
Corn No. 2 white.	42 75 to 43 00
No. 2 yellow.	42 75 to 43 00
Oats No. 2 white spot.	35 75 to 36 00
Barley—No. 2.	35 75 to 36 00
Hay—No. 1 Timothy.	13 00 to 13 25
Potatoes per bushel.	60 to 64
Apples per bushel.	2 00 to 2 25
Butter—Dairy per lb.	25 to 27
Creamery per lb.	28 to 30
Eggs per dozen.	14 to 15 1/2
Live poultry—chickens.	11 to 12
Turkeys.	13 to 14
Chicago.	
Cattle—Steers.	\$5 50 to \$5 80
Common.	5 25 to 5 50
Sheep—Mixed.	5 00 to 5 25
Lamb.	6 00 to 7 25
Hogs—Common.	7 00 to 7 20
Wheat—No. 2 red.	71 1/4 to 71 3/4
No. 2 spring.	71 1/4 to 71 3/4
Corn No. 2.	41 1/4 to 41 3/4
No. 2 yellow.	40 1/4 to 40 3/4
Oats No. 2 white spot.	35 1/4 to 35 3/4
Barley.	42 to 42 1/2
Apples per bushel.	18 1/2 to 18 3/4
Lard per cwt.	10 1/2 to 10 3/4
New York.	
Cattle—Natives.	\$4 80 to \$5 70
Hogs.	7 50 to 7 75
Lamb.	6 00 to 6 25
Wheat No. 2 red.	73 1/4 to 73 3/4
Corn No. 2 white.	42 1/4 to 42 3/4
Oats.	41 1/4 to 41 3/4

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

NEW YORK, May 1.—L. E. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: President Cleveland's decision about redemption of legal tenders, all admit, has arrested what threatened to become a serious disturbance. Reports from all parts of the country indicate that trade has been much retarded by bad weather and unsettled money markets and complaints of poor collections are general. Corn has risen a cent, and pork and beef are entirely steady. The business has recovered with the bad weather which delays farming operations. Even wheat is a quarter of a cent higher than a week ago, with sales of \$2,000,000. Though receipts at the west are still heavy and shipments by lake enormous, produce exports have improved a little, but for last month all exports from New York were much behind last year's, while imports show an increase of \$2,000,000. The state of foreign trade is still the cause of danger to the money market, which no action of the administration can entirely remove. 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